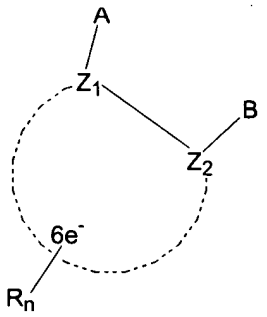
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1 – 102. (canceled)

103. (currently amended) A method of increasing the vigor and/or the yield of an agronomic plant that is not affected by Take-all disease and which is a bean which is selected from the genera *Vigna, Glycine, Vicia* and *Phaseolus* ~~group consisting of garden pea, alfalfa, peanuts, soybeans, vetch, cowpeas, fava bean, trefoil, clovers and *Phaseolus spp.* beans~~, wherein the method comprises treating the plant or its propagation material with a composition which comprises an effective amount of a fungicide having the formula



wherein Z_1 and Z_2 are C and are part of a thiophene ~~an aromatic~~ ring ~~selected from benzene, thiophene, furan, and benzothiophene~~;

A is selected from --C(X)-amine~~, --C(O)--SR$_3$, --NH--C(X)R$_4$, and --C(=NR$_3$)--XR$_7$~~ ;

B is --W_m --Q(R_2)$_3$ ~~or selected from o-tolyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, and 9-phenanthryl, each optionally substituted with halogen or R$_4$~~;

Q is C, or Si;

W is --C(R_3)$_p$ H$_{(2-p)}$ --; ~~or when Q is C, W is selected from --C(R_3)$_p$ H$_{(2-p)}$ --, --N(R_3)$_m$ H$_{(1-m)}$ --, --S(O)$_p$ --, and --O--~~;

X is O ~~or S~~;

n is 0, 1, or 2~~, or 3~~;

m is 0 ~~or 1~~;

p is 0~~, 1, or 2~~;

each R is independently selected from

a) halo, ~~formyl, cyano, amino, nitro, thiocyanato, isothiocyanato,~~ trimethylsilyl, and hydroxy;

b) C_1-C_4 alkyl, ~~alkenyl, alkynyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, and cycloalkenyl,~~ each optionally substituted with halo, or hydroxy~~, thio, amino, nitro, cyano, formyl, phenyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkylthio, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkoxycarbonyl, (alkylthio)carbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkylsulfinyl, or alkylsulfonyl~~; and

c) ~~phenyl, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, each optionally substituted with halo, formyl, cyano, amino, nitro, C_1-C_4 alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylamino, dialkylamino, haloalkyl, and haloalkenyl;~~

~~d)~~ C_1-C_4 alkoxy, ~~alkenoxy, alkynoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyloxy, cycloalkenyloxy,~~ alkylthio, or alkylsulfinyl, ~~alkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, (alkylthio)carbonyl, phenylcarbonylamino, phenylamino,~~ each optionally substituted with halo;

~~wherein two R groups may be combined to form a fused ring;~~

each R_2 is independently selected from alkyl, ~~alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl and phenyl,~~ each optionally substituted with ~~R_4 or~~ halogen; and wherein, when Q is C, R_2 may also be selected from halo~~, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylamino, and dialkylamino~~; and

~~wherein two R_2 groups may be combined to form a cyclo group with Q;~~

~~R_3 is C_1-C_4 alkyl;~~

~~R_4 is C_1-C_4 alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylamino, or dialkylamino;~~

~~R_7 is C_1-C_4 alkyl, haloalkyl, or phenyl, optionally substituted with halo, nitro, or R_4;~~

or an agronomic salt thereof, wherein the plant or its propagation material possesses a transgenic event providing the plant with resistance to ~~a herbicide that is selected from the group consisting of resistance to~~ glyphosate~~, glufosinate, imidazolinone herbicides, and sulfonylurea herbicides~~ and the treatment comprises foliar application of glyphosate ~~said herbicide~~.

104, 105. (canceled)

106. (previously presented) The method according to claim 103, wherein the fungicide is 4,5-dimethyl-*N*-2-propenyl-2-(trimethylsilyl)-3-thiophenecarboxamide.

107. (canceled)

108. (currently amended) The method according to claim 103, wherein the treatment comprises treating the seed of the plant with an inoculant selected from the group consisting of *Azospirillium spp.*, *Rhizobium spp.*, *Bradyrhizobium spp.*, a mixture of *Rhizobium spp.* and *Bradyrhizobium spp.*, and a mixture of either *Rhizobium spp.*, or *Bradyrhizobium spp.* with any other microorganisms, and further includes foliar treatment of the plant with the fungicide, and foliar application of glyphosate ~~said herbicide~~.

109. (currently amended) The method according to claim 103, wherein the step of treating the plant or its propagation material comprises applying the fungicide to the foliage of the plant in combination with glyphosate ~~said herbicide~~.

110, 111. (canceled)

112. (previously presented) The method according to claim 109, wherein the fungicide is 4,5-dimethyl-*N*-2-propenyl-2-(trimethylsilyl)-3-thiophenecarboxamide.

113. – 116. (canceled)

117. (previously presented) The method according to claim 103, where the treatment of the plant or its propagation material comprises treatment of a seed with an inoculant comprising *Azospirillium spp.*, or *Rhizobium spp.*, or *Bradyrhizobium spp.*, or a

mixture of *Rhizobium spp.* and *Bradyrhizobium spp.*, or a mixture of either *Rhizobium spp.*, or *Bradyrhizobium spp.* with any other microorganisms.

118 - 134. (canceled)

135. (currently amended) The method according to claim 103, wherein

~~Z_1 and Z_2 are C and are part of an aromatic ring which is thiophene;~~

A is –C(O)-amine ~~selected from --C(X)-amine~~, wherein the amine is substituted with a first and a second amine substituent or with an alkylaminocarbonyl and a hydrogen, --C(O)--SR_3, --NH--C(X)R_4, and --C(=NR_3)-XR_7 ;

the first amine substituent is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_{10} straight or branched alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl groups or mixtures thereof optionally substituted with one or more halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkylthio, nitrile, alkylsulfonate, haloalkylsulfonate, phenyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl and C_5 - C_6 cycloalkylkenyl; phenyl optionally substituted with one or more C_1 - C_4 straight or branched alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl groups or mixtures thereof, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy and nitro; C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, C_5 - C_6 cycloalkenyl, alkoxy, alkenoxy, alkynoxy, dialkylamino, and alkylthio;

and the second amine substituent is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; C_1 - C_6 straight or branched alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl groups or mixtures thereof optionally substituted with one or more halogen, hydroxy, alkylcarbonyl, haloalkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, and dialkylphosphonyl;

~~B is --W_m--$Q(R_2)_3$ or selected from o-tolyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, and 9-phenanthryl, each optionally substituted with halogen or R_4 ;~~

~~Q is C, or Si;~~

~~W is --$C(R_3)_p H_{(2-p)}$--; or when Q is C, W is selected from --$C(R_3)_p H_{(2-p)}$--, --$N(R_3)_m H_{(1-m)}$--, --$S(O)_p$--, and --O--;~~

~~X is O or S;~~

~~n is 2;~~

~~m is 0 or 1;~~

~~p is 0, 1, or 2;~~

~~wherein two R groups are combined to form a nonheterocyclic ring fused with the thiophene ring, which is not a benzothiophene other than a tetrahydrobenzothiophene, said two R groups being selected from the group consisting of C_1 – C_4 alkyl, alkenyl, C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl and cycloalkenyl, each optionally substituted with hydroxy, thio, phenyl, C_1 – C_4 alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, or alkylsufonyl;~~

~~each R_2 is independently selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl and phenyl, each optionally substituted with R_4 or halogen; and wherein when Q is C, R_2 may also be selected from halo, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylamino, and dialkylamino; and further when Q is C, then two R_2 groups may be combined to form a cycloalkyl group with Q;~~

~~R_3 is C_1-C_4 alkyl;~~

~~R_4 is C_1-C_4 alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylamino, or dialkylamino; and~~

~~R_7 is C_1-C_4 alkyl, haloalkyl, or phenyl, optionally substituted with halo, nitro, or R_4;~~

~~or an agronomic salt thereof~~.

136 - 137. (canceled)

138. (currently amended) The method according to claim 135 ~~claim 137~~, wherein A is -C(O)-amine, wherein the amino radical is substituted with one or two groups selected from hydrogen; hydroxy; alkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl, which may be straight or branched chain or cyclic; alkoxyalkyl; haloalkyl; hydroxyalkyl; alkylthio; alkylthioalkyl; alkylcarbonyl; alkoxycarbonyl; aminocarbonyl; alkylaminocarbonyl; cyanoalkyl; and mono-or dialkylamino~~; phenyl, phenylalkyl or phenylalkenyl, each optionally substituted with one or more C_1 – C_4 alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl, halo, or nitro groups; and C_1 – C_4 alkyl or alkenyl substituted with pyrimidinyl, thienyl, or furanyl; and wherein the amino radical may be a N-bonded heterocycle selected from morpholine, piperazine, piperidine, pyrrole, pyrrolidine, imidazole, and triazoles, each optionally substituted with C_1 – C_6 alkyl groups~~.

139. (cancelled)

140. (previously presented) The method according to claim 137 ~~claim 139~~, wherein Q is Si.

141. (cancelled)

142. (currently amended) The method according to claim 140 ~~claim 141~~, wherein each R_2 is methyl.

143. (previously presented) The method according to claim 142, wherein A is alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl.

144 – 152. (canceled)

153. (currently amended) The method according to claim 103, wherein the agronomic plant that is ~~a legume is~~ selected from the genera *Glycine* ~~group consisting of soybeans fava beans, *Phaseolus spp.* beans, garden pea, and cowpeas~~.

154. (canceled)

155. (previously presented) The method according to claim 103, wherein the agronomic plant is a soybean plant.

156. (previously presented) The method according to claim 103, wherein the treatment comprises treatment of a seed, wherein the seed is treated with an amount of the composition sufficient to include the fungicide in an amount that is within the range of about 0.1 gm/100 kg of seed to about 500 gm/100 kg of seed.

157. (previously presented) The method according to claim 156, wherein the seed is treated with an amount of the composition sufficient to include the fungicide in an amount that is within the range of about 10 gm/100 kg of seed to about 100 gm/100 kg of seed.

158. (previously presented) The method according to claim 156, wherein the seed is treated with an amount of the composition sufficient to include the fungicide in an amount that is within the range of about 20 gm/100 kg of seed to about 50 gm/100 kg of seed.